THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IX., No. 460. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re Michael Doyle *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

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FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PEER MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY having retired from our firm, our business as *Merchants and Agents* in China from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1859.

MR. LADHA TAR MAHOMED is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

JAIRAZ FAZUL & Co.
11ju Shanghai, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

F. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which Thomas Samuel Rawson, William Wemyss Ker, William Paterson, and Henry Minchin Simons, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires on *the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
tf Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a General Agency & Commission Business at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. Adolph Voget is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.
30jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the Underwriters and Marine Insurance Offices of Bremen.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late George Smith, and of Mr. Benjamin Gott Kinnear, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Archibald Ranken, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Broughall in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Richards & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. Franz Knoop is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
SHANGHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* Current Accounts can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For Shroffing, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

Interest

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 {per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
Twelve do., ,, ,, ,, 7 ,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the London Joint Stock Bank, and the Agencies in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

Woollen Goods selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

Cotton Goods of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

American Drills and Sheetings, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Bonus Year.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the advantage of joining the Company *on or before 25th May* 1859, as the Second Division of Profits will take place at that date.

The Fund to be Divided will be the Profits which have arisen on the business of the Company since *25th May* 1854, when the last Division took place.

To entitle parties to Participate in the Division, proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Branch Offices or Agents at Home or Abroad, *on or before 25th May* 1859.

The Colonial was established in 1846, and its present Income is *Ninety-five Thousand Pounds Sterling per annum.*

Subscribed Capital—*One Million Sterling.*

Constituted by Act of Parliament.

Agencies in all the Colonies, where Premiums are received and Claims settled. 21my

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

Wm: PUSTAU & Co.
2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1813.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
H. T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE ex "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & Cie.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

Tables shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. Loureiro.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
Fogg & Co.; Hall & Holtz;
and
Kupferschmid & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & Cie.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

at H. Fogg & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Brothers & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

Comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

Patent Wire Cartridges

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOTTERY.

200 Shares, at 10 Taels each.

First Prize. — Self-acting Orchestrion, by "Imhoff." 6 Barrels. Playing Operatic Music, Polkas, &c.

Second Prize.—French self-acting Organ. 10 Barrels. Playing National Airs, &c.

Third Prize.—12 Air Musical Box.—"Nicole Frères."

Fourth Prize.—12 Air Musical Box.

Fifth Prize.—6 Air Musical Box.—"Nicole Frères."

Sixth Prize.—8 Air Musical Box.

Seventh Prize.—8 Air Musical Box.

Eighth Prize.—Superior Concertina.—"Wheatstone."

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d May, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

Price 1 Mex: Dollar per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEwen & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

Tae-hing. 泰典

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,

From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
For Sale.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Shanghai*, Capt. J. G. Gribble, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 27th May, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Wednesday, the 25th instant*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

NOTICE.
SHIP "VANCOUVER."

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have recovered property of any kind whatsoever, from the wreck of the Ship *Vancouver*, to furnish full particulars of the same to the undersigned, pending the adjustment of their Claims for Salvage.

The law will be strictly enforced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Consignees.
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

THE LOTTERY.

For Self Acting Orchestrion, &c.
will take place
at Noon,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st.
Kupferschmid & Co.

N.B.—About 30 Shares only left.
28my Shanghai, 21st May, 1859.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,
By T. F. Bedwell.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until further notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Mar.	26	Singapore,	May	1
Bombay,	Apr.	16	Hongkong,	May	11
Calcutta,	Apr.	8	New York,	Mar.	12
Galle,	Apr.	23			

Mail of 11th April from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 31st inst. Last year mail of 9th April was received on 28th, per *Yang-tsze* and 29th per *Formosa*. In 1857 on 30th per *Formosa*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

		Received per post	
Hongkong,	Jan. 30	*vid* Marseilles...	Mar. 16
Shanghai,	,, 22	*vid* Southampton,	,, 19

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 20th inst., Clothilde Maria, the Infant Daughter, of C. do Rozario, aged 11 months and 20 days.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 20th May, 1859.		*Ending 20th May, 1858.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
14.—	75	64	70	58
15.—	70	63	71	58
16.—	65	60	70	59
17.—	72	60	67	57
18.—	78	64	70	57
19.—	73	64	65	55
20.—	75	66	68	55

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, First class Credits, 6s. 8½*d.* *a* 6s. 8¾*d.*, per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted Rs. 314, per 100 Tls.

Opium.

May,	New, Tls. *Malwa*	Old, Tls.
14.—	440 *a* 445	465 —
16.—	440 —	460 —
17.—	440 *a* 442	450 *a* 455
18.—	435 *a* 442	460 —
19.—	435 *a* 442	460 —
20.—	435 *a* 440	460 —

May.	New, Tls. *Patna*	Old, Tls.	Old 1857, Tls.
14.—	545 —	550 —	530 —
16.—	515 —	550 —	...... —
17.—	545 —	550 —	...... —
18.—	545 —	535 —	...... —
19.—	545 —	555 —	...... —
20.—	548 —	555 —	...... —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—May 20, *Zephyr*, (Br. sch.), 148, Roper, from Nagasaki; *Cambalu*, (Br. sh.), 499, Frazar, from Nagasaki; *Wodan*, (Dan. sh.), 235, Mathissen, from Formosa; and *Duck*, (Br. sch.), 146, Prowse, from Hongkong.

Departed.—May 20, *Minnihaha*, (Br. sh.), 785, Brown, for Manila; and *Chrysolite*, (Br. sh.), 471, McClelland, for Fuchau.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Carthage*, Col. Birney, Messrs. R. Newby, and R. Saul. Per *Shanghai*, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Howell, Mr. & Mrs. Elmstone and Child, Capt. Grainger, Dr. Best, Messrs. Oppert, Sutherland, Gilmour, Antrobus, Spetzler, Laidrick, Vaussel, and Teaton.

Departed. — Per *Formosa*, Three Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Lane, Messrs. A. J. How, S. Brown, and Hajee A. Small. Per *Hellespont*, for Hongkong, Dr. Macgowan, Mrs. & Miss Macgowan, and Mr. Robt. Thorburn; for Fuchau, Mr. Nichol.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, arrived and departed from Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Ganges*, 9th May, for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Hodgson, and child, Messrs. Rumbold, St. Clair, Moul, Badenoch, Goddard, Fraser, Heard, Heard Jr., Perry, Brick, Maundrell, Wagstaffe, R.N., Whish, R.N., Vaupel, and Captain Browne, (P. & O. Service.) For Shanghai, Mr. & Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Elmstone, and Mr. Oppert.

Departed —Per *Pekin*, 5th May, for Southampton, H. E. Sir John Bowring, Miss Bowring, Mr. & Mrs. Weatherhead, Lieut. Maskery, Messrs. J. Mitchell, Appleton, and Mons. J. B. Carroll.; for Marseilles, Messrs. F. Pineyro, J. C. Baldwin, Simon Slanes, B. Albary, and Mons. J. B. Julien; for Gibraltar, Mr. A. J. F. de Castro; for Cadiz, Messrs. M. Ortiz, and child, and Valintin Alonço; for Singapore, Mr. A. M. Odman.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
April 4.

For Shanghai, Miss Fothergill, and Mr. R. Goddard.

For Hongkong, Messrs. C. C. Scott, and Latham.

April 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Still, and Mr. Plumer.

No. 20. CIRCULAR.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 19*th March*, 1859.

Tuesday next, the 24th inst., being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, will be kept as a Public Holiday at this Office.

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

To the British Community,
at Shanghai.

The next mail,—that which is appointed to leave London *vid* Marseilles on the 11th of April (the 10th falling on Sunday) —is considered to be due at Hongkong on the 24th, and here by P. & O. Co.'s Steamer on the 31st inst., we should not be surprized if it comes in by a private vessel two or three days earlier. Last year it left London on the 9th and was received by the *Yang-tsze* on the 28th, and *Formosa* on the 29th. In 1857, it arrived per *Formosa* on the 30th.

The next outward mail is advertised to leave at day-light of Friday next, the 27th inst. By the *last* P. & O. Company's "Table showing the proposed movements of their steam packets for 1859," published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*, the 28th, is given as the day of departure from Shanghai, and the 27th of July as the due day in London; if, therefore, the voyage is performed in the given number of days we may have answers by the London mail of 26th July, to arrive here on 14th September.

There is a report that the Russian Government has given, among other things, 800 pieces of cannon to the Chinese Government, in consideration of the land cessions at the Amoor.

Discomfiture of the Emperor's Troops.

It is now certain that the Imperialists have *recently* been defeated, and have sustained heavy losses. This defeat happened about five or six weeks ago, and on the north side of the Great River not very far from Nanking. The officers of government have taken every possible means to prevent these reverses being divulged, and very likely they will not be reported at all in the *Peking Gazettes*.

For many months past, in fact ever since the fall of Nanking, in March 1853, that city has been beleaguered, and of late so closely pressed, that, as frequently before, its speedy recovery has been predicted. Not three months ago it was said that by mid-summer the city must surrender. The prospect just now, however, is quite different. So numerous and so devastating had the incursions of the Rebels become on the north banks and in neighbouring regions, that Chang Kwoliang, the commander-in-chief before Nanking, was obliged to raise the siege of that city, and send off the principal part of his army to take the field against the enemy farther to the north.

Before so formidable a force, the Insurgents retreated; yet it was only that they might make the discomfiture of their doughty foes more signal and complete. The Imperialists had passed over the river with bag and baggage and there pitched their tents and fixed their new encampment, well provided with provisions and munitions of war. When they had done all this and felt themselves quite secure and comfortoble, their "stinking enemy," "with numbers innumerable," turned and overran the whole camp! This was done so unexpectedly and resolutely that nearly every thing was lost, guns, tents, &c., &c.

These particulars have come to our knowledge, indirectly, by means of agents who have come down to Shanghai to procure guns, ammunition, and other military stores, to repair the loss. And if this can be done, the case will not, it is supposed, ever be officially reported to the Emperor.

Some of the boats which have appeared in the Soochow creek, two or three weeks back, may have been employed on this secret service; others of them, however, are now said to have been here by order of the governor-general, and for the purpose of conveying a quantity of ordinance, brought up to Shanghai from Hongkong or Macao, to the head-quarters of the provincial army under Ho's command.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing paragraphs, additional particulars have come to light, such as to excite a suspicion that the worst of the recent discomfiture remains yet to be reported. Defeats have been sustained on both sides of the Great River, north and south; on the other side, beyond the River, the Emperor's troops have fallen back on the city of Yangchow; and great concern is felt, by the friends of the Imperial cause, lest the enemy again get possession of Echow, so as to obstruct what of late has been their way of easy and direct communication between Shanghai and the northern capital.

The *Gazette* issued in Peking on the 27th April contains a memorial to the Emperor, drawn forth by the legalization or *quasi* legalization of the trade in opium which has been secured by the Teen-tsin Treaty. We say, *quasi* legalization, because the Treaty does not mention the article under the name, Ya peen, that which it bears in the clauses of the Penal Code, which render trade in it punishable. The Treaty, as all our readers in China know, speaks of "Yang yo or foreign medicine" only, though there can be no doubt that all parties were well aware that, under this generic term, the specific substance, opium, was the real subject matter of negotiation. The legalization of the opium trade in China is, in short, to be a state secret, perfectly well known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The memorial to which we have referred is from the Censor, Wang heen ching. Following the treaty, he speaks of "foreign medicine" generally; but we feel sure that we are within bounds when we say that there is hardly one reader of the *Gazettes* in the Empire who will not at once perceive that it is opium, and opium only, which is meant.

The Censor commences by observing that the article is mentioned in the Pun tsaou,—the standard national work on medicine,—as a substance used to cure diseases; and adds that, under the Emperor Keen lung, it stood in the tariff of maritime customs as a medicine liable to a duty of three taels per pecul. He then goes on to state that the General of the Gendarmery,—the chief of the police in Peking, — has now memorialized the Throne praying that its sale may be permitted in that city, but has at the same time proposed that, for a month after public notice given of this permission, the old penal law shall remain in force, while, after that month, only those shall be punishable who open public houses for the consumption of the article.

To this proposal, the Censor objects; arguing that to make criminal, within an arbitrarily fixed period, that which is not to be criminal, from the expiry of that period forth, is contrary to those principles of justice on which all penal legislation should be based and which are duly set forth in the Sacred Books.

The Censor Wang, this "ear and eye" of the Emperor, is not content to stop with this objection but goes on to recommend that all persons now under sentence, or awaiting trial for trading in, or consuming "foreign medicine" shall be exempted from further punishment or prosecution;—a recommendation to which we wish all success, believing as we do that immoralities or excesses which affect the individual only are no fit subjects of salutary penal legislation.

An Imperial autograph reply commands the Criminal Board to take the matter into due consideration and give in a Report.

By the private Steamer *Carthage* on the 14th inst. we received the London mail of 26th March. The P. & O. Company's Steamer *Shanghai* arrived on the next day with the Post-office packets. Dates by these opportunities are received also from Bombay, 16th,—Galle, 23d April, —Singapore, 1st,—Hongkong, 11th inst. The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Ganges* on 9th. The names of passengers will be found in the usual place.

The principal topics of interest by this mail are the following:—

The Reform Bill was still under debate on the second reading.—The Neapolitan exiles were received by the people in England with a generous sympathy.—Mr. Hercules Robinson Lieut.-Governor of St. Christophers, West Indies is appointed Governor of Hongkong.—There is to be a Congress of European Powers at Aix-la-Chappelle.—Austria still continues her armaments and has removed her government treasure from Trieste to Vienna, yet the prospects of peace are considered to improve.—The King of Naples was dying.—A Loan for Russia of £12,000,000 at 3 per cent has been concluded by Messrs. Thomson, Bonar & Co. of London at 67.—The difficulties between Spain and Mexico have been settled by the submission of the latter.—The increase on postage of Newspapers to India and China will not take effect until 1st of January 1860.

The paragraph in the *Straits Times* of 14th April brought by the mail previous to this, stating that a telegram had been received at Alexandria announcing the resignation of the Derby ministry, savours much of a *canard*. We think our contemporary owes an explanation to his subscribers.

The money market though in a settled state was less easy, an active demand having been experienced.

Bullion.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton on 20th March,—

For Hongkong, ... £15,976
Shanghai, ... £ 2,300

Rate of discount 2½ per cent at the Bank and outside.

Exchange on Calcutta and Madras. E. I. Government Bills, 2*s.* 2*d.* On Bombay, 2*s.* 2¼*d.*

Consols for money 96 *a* 96¼.

Bar Silver, 62½*d.*, had been at 62¾*d.*

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £19.864,535.

Tea—Dull. Common Congou, 13¼*d.* *a* 13¾*d.*

Silk—Quiet. Tsatlee 17*s.* *a* 22*s.*, Taysaam 16*s.* *a* 19*s.*, Thrown 20*s.* 6*d.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, at New York, *Sancho Panza*, and *Ino*. At St. Helena, Feb. 10th, *Wellington*.

Departed.—For Shanghai, from Shields, Mar. 12th, *Cleveland*; London, 16th do., *Stornoway*; Sunderland, 18th do., *Chryseis*; Liverpool, 19th do., *Falcon*

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, April 9th, *Snow Squall*, and *Romance of the Sea*, for New York.

For Shanghai, Apr. 14th, *Queen of England*, from Liverpool; 16th, *Koh-i-noor*, from do.; Mar. 31st, *Sultan*, from Philadelphia.

Cargoes. — Per *Ballarat*, from London to Shanghai, cleared March 7th:—Calicoes, plain, 3,573,569 yards, printed and dyed, 381,200 yards; Long and short cloths, £4,430; Woollen and Worsted stuffs, £7,948; Bottled Beer, £60; Wine, 473 gals.; Spirits, 294 gals.; Window Glass, 700 cwts.; Fancy Glass, 3 cwt.; Woollens, £1,100; Spelter, 40 tons; Quicksilver, 6,960 lbs.

Per *Stornoway*, cleared March 12th:—Calicoes, plain, 1,163,695 yards, printed and dyed, 67,300 yards; Velveteens and Velvets, 8,200 yards; Long and short cloths. £1,800; Woollen and Worsted stuffs, £800; Beer, £75; Bottled Beer, £205; Brimstone, 28 cwt.; Wine, 1,013 gals.; Spirits, 415 gals.; Spelter, 45 tons.

Loading.—For Shanghai,—

At London, *Assyrian*, *Strathmore*, *Chieftain*, (*vid* Hongkong), and *Hanover*.

At Liverpool, *Friar Tuck*, and *Laughing Water*.

At Hamburg, *Thorwaldser*, and *Helene*.

The *Ballarat* reported as having sailed on 7th March, from London, put back on the 16th to repair her rudder, and sailed again on 24th.

HONGKONG.

Our latest dates are 11th instant. The hon'ble F. W. A. Bruce, H. M's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, landed officially on the 2nd instant.

Sir John Bowring left in the mail steamer for Europe on the 5th.

Some of the press are loud on their anathemas, whilst others whisper qualified eulogiums on the departed Governor.

The Office of Chief Superintendent of Trade in China is separated from the Governorship of Hongkong, and vested in the hon'ble F. W. Bruce. As this is the commencement of a new Era in the administration of the affairs of British Subjects in China we shall next week transfer the Royal Warrant inaugurating it from the *Hongkong Government Gazette* to our columns. The whole establishment and archives of the Superintendency is in course of removal to Shanghai.

Mr. Consul General Alcock will proceed to Yedo in H. M. S. *Sampson*.

His Excellency General Ward, U. S. Minister, and Suite arrived in Hongkong on the 10th in the U. S. S. *Powhattan* from Singapore.

INDIA.

A telegram received by Lord Elphinstone from Colonel Meade states that Tantia Topee was captured on the 7th of April at Mahoodra and that he was, on the 12th, a prisoner in camp awaiting orders for his disposal.

The *Daily Press* (Hongkong) says advices have been received from Galle announcing the death of Yeh.

The monthly meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Shanghai Library, on Tuesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, the President, in the chair.

A paper by the Rev. J. Edkins was read, endeavouring to unravel the mighty maze of Taouist mythology, as it *now* appears in China. The difficulties which beset the enquirer into this system, or rather complication of systems, are sufficient to appal mere superficial observers, and yet the influence which it exerts upon the national character is far too important to be left out of view by the philosophic sinologue, the historian, or the missionary.

Laou keun is the reputed founder of this sect, and, looking at it as a philosophic school, he is doubtless entitled to that distinction; but there is reason to believe that the root of the present popular development, as a system of geomancy, sorcery and demonolatry, must be sought in times anterior to that of the hoary headed long-eared sage. Much remains to be done, however, in throwing light on this abstruse question, before European students are in a position to speak with authority.

The religious phase which does not make its appearance till several centuries subsequently to Laou 'keun, much resembles a Buddhist excrescence, and we have little difficulty in recognizing many of the components of the Hindoo pantheon, accommodated to their new position. Indeed the desire to become "all things to all men," that they might gain adherents to their rival ritual, seems to have led them into an excess of eclectic liberality, and not only is Buddhism laid under tribute in this respect, but the Honoured Teacher of Ten thousand ages, Confucius himself, is admitted to a secondary rank.

Besides deified mortals, various objects of the material universe, the elements, and the starry firmament are all made to contribute, until they have obtained an array of gods and demigods, demons, and immortals, that may almost vie with the black catalogue of Brahminism, or the celebrated Grecian pantheon, at the time when they were driven to devote a shrine to the *Unknown God*.

The particular status of the principal of the Taouist divinities are stated, in Mr. Edkins' paper, with a precision shewing a good deal of original research on the subject. An abstract will be given in our next issue.

Some remarks were now made, by the President, regarding the Society's Journal, the second number of which was on the table. He was happy, he said, in being able to state that this number, containing no less than eleven distinct Articles and filling more than a hundred pages, had been carried through the press without charge to the Society. Gentlemen had volunteered to pay for the printing of it; and now the Council wish to secure for it so wide a circulation, in and out of China, on sale and by subscription, as shall produce funds sufficient to pay for a third number, and then that third a fourth, and so on.

Such was the plan; and having made this brief statement of the action and wishes of the Council, he hoped to be pardoned for an expression of his own views with regard to the *value* of the Journal, and then detailed some facts respecting the *Chinese Repository*, set on foot in Canton twenty seven years ago.* "Knowledge is power;" and he had no hesitation in saying that this species of power had contributed, no less than physical power, to effect the great changes that have been brought about recently in China and Japan. Naval and military prowess had done much, and was under the circumstances essential; yet a no less essential part had been performed by precisely those means which are contemplated by this society—the acquisition and the diffusion of knowledge, reciprocally beneficial, and not less so to the Chinese than to the foreigners.

The Society's leading object is to acquire and diffuse accurate knowledge of China and the adjacent countries, in regard to their history, population, literature, government, commerce, the manners and customs of the people and all the rich and varied productions of the soil. Persons well qualified for this object are willing to furnish papers which can hardly fail to prove immediately and permanently valuable.

Now especially, when such vast regions are about to be thrown open, for observation and research, much new and important information may be collected; and if carefully digested and preserved in printed volumes must be found exceedingly convenient for reference and study.

Dr. Bridgman concluded his remarks, by expressing his opinion, (not he thought of a prejudiced judge in the case,) that the new Journal would be found certainly not less valuable than the old *Repository*, and he ventured to hope it might receive a no less liberal support. If, as at Canton in 1832, on the first publication of the *Repository*, each foreign resident, in China, would become subscriber for a single copy only of the successive numbers of the new Journal, its publication would be easily secured, so far at least as funds are concerned, and then as the work goes on the subscribers would find themselves in possession of volumes such as are not likely otherwise to be soon procurable. For himself, he said, he could not promise to do much; he had cheerfully borne a part with the editorial committee; and was still quite willing, in such service, to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

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* Among the original subscribers to the *Repository*, he named William Jardine, James Matheson, Robert Inglis, J. C. Whiteman, the two Morrisons, Augustine Heard, Nathan Dunn, Dadabhoy Rustomjee—in short, nearly all the foreign residents then in China.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

The Hull of the fine English clipper-ship *Kingston* reported in our last, on her beam ends off the New Dock, was sold on Thursday last the 19th, for Tls. 1,500. Her position obstructs the entrance to the dock.

The American ship *Vancouver*, Captain Wood, from New York 14th December, is a wreck about 6 miles on this side of Gutzlaff Island. The only information we have obtained respecting her misfortune is that she took a Chinese pilot, outside, and while running in, with strong breeze, struck heavily on the South Bank about 6 miles this side Gutzlaff. She sprung a leak, and sank almost immediately, giving the Captain and crew barely time to take to the boats, without saving the papers or even a single article of wearing apparel. The *Sydney*, from Amoy picked them up and brought them in on the 17th inst. The vessel is not entirely covered at low water, and a portion of her cargo, which consisted principally of Domestics, will probably be saved, but the ship will be a total loss.

The wreckers were not idle, for on the arrival of the Junks sent to the *Vancouver's* assistance, they found the work of plunder going on.

On the night of Tuesday the 17th, a collision took place among the shipping in this harbour attended with a good deal of inconvenience, and some damage more or less serious.

It appears that at about 11 P.M., the flood tide then making, the American ship *David Brown*, Behm master, recently arrived from Bankok with a cargo of Rice was attempting to shift her berth from the Pootoong shore with the intention of taking up a vacant berth off the Settlement, ahead of the *Highflyer*. The *David Brown* was in tow of the *Meteor* tug and in charge of a Pilot. In sheering over across the bows of the barque *Syrian*, miscalculating the strength of the tide, she fouled that vessel. The *David Brown* then let go an anchor, the Steam-tug not having sufficient power to turn her in the tide way.

Both vessels then drifted athwart hawse of H. M. S. *Highflyer* carrying away that vessel's Jib-boom, &c. The *David Brown* lying athwart the tide across *Highflyer's* bows soon caused the latter to drag her anchors and all three vessels began to drive up the harbour. On their way the melée increased, the brig *Masdeu* first joined company on *Highflyer's* port beam then the barque *Kate Kearney* and lastly the ship *Henry Ellis*. Other vessels narrowly escaped joining the drifting squadron by veering and sheering out of the way.

The further progress of the six vessels above mentioned was finally arrested by *David Brown's* taking the ground abreast of *Kin-tee-yuen's* house which brought all the vessels up. Had they continued, helpless as they all were, to drift up with the strong flood tide among the masses of Chinese Junks lying a little above them, the consequences, including possibly loss of life, would have been most disastrous.

The *Highflyer* got her steam up, and as soon as the tide slackened at about 4 P.M. slipping her cables, extricated herself from her difficulties and returned to her former anchorage.

The damages are not so serious as might have been expected, but broken jib-booms, bent stanchions davits and iron work and shattered bulwarks form in the aggregate a considerable item.

Captain Shadwell sent H. M.'s Gunboats, *Lee*, *Opossum* and *Plover* to assist the *David Brown* and after having discharged a considerable portion of her cargo that vessel was finally got off this morning. We hear she is much strained and will probably require docking.

The *Highflyer* has moved up the harbour to endeavour to recover her anchors.

With reference to the cause of this accident, considerable blame must we think be attributed to the Pilot in charge for his imprudence in attempting to move a large 1700 ton heavy draught ship, at night, with a strong flood tide running; and this accident again suggests the urgent necessity of placing the Port of Shanghai under the control of an efficient Harbour Master to see to the berthing and movement of ships. If that cannot be done let there be at any rate a few simple rules enacted placing the shipping under some control: forbidding their movement at improper times of tide and requiring them to keep their Jib and Driver booms rigged in, and Yards braced up whereby the chance of damage in case of acidental collision would be much diminished.

In the present instance six ships are needlessly damaged and seriously inconvenienced, and heavy expenses unnecessarily incurred by neglecting obvious rules of prudence. The expenses incurred would go far towards paying a Harbour Master's salary and the expenses of his establishment for a year. The whole affair is certainly most unsatisfactory. We would strongly urge this matter on the attention of the mercantile community, whose interests are ultimately involved.

The following is the Proclamation referred to in our last number:—

PROCLAMATION.

Woo, *Intendant of the Soo sung tae Circuit, &c., &c., hereby issues an instructing and mandatory proclamation.*

It stands on record that I have received a communication from the British Consul Robertson to the following effect.

Capt. Shadwell, R.N., with Mr. Dow and other merchants, had taken boats and gone to "the Hills" on a pleasure excursion. On reaching the Ching Hill, the cordage of one of their craft had got entangled with, and broken a piece of wood belonging to a boat at anchor there. They had offered to pay for the damage, but the master of the boat had rejected their offer, as insufficient, and had collected a number of women and girls who assailed them with extortionate clamours and broke the windows of their boat. In consequence of this, the Consul requested me to have the offenders, apprehended, prosecuted and punished.

Pursuant on the orders which I thereon gave, the district magistrate of Tsing poo apprehended Chin ke keuen, the boat-master referred to, and forwarded him to this Intendancy; where he, on being subjected to an interrogatory, made a full confession of the acts with which he was charged.

Now, in this case, the cordage of the foreigner's boat getting entangled with, and breaking the piece of wood belonging to the native boat was an unintentional occurrence; and, as the foreigners offered to pay for the damage, there would have been no loss There was, therefore, no ground to have recourse to the violently disposed portion of the country people, to collect women and girls, and, by throwing bricks and clods, to break the windows of the foreigner's boat. The so doing showed extreme contempt for law and for the public peace. I, therefore, had a severe bambooing inflicted on the said boat-master, Chin ke keuen, and had him exposed in the cangue.

But the Ching Hill and the country around is only a day's journey from Shanghae and is a place constantly visited by foreigners. Further, by the new treaty of peace of last year, respectable foreigners are permitted, after procuring passes, to travel in the interior; and this provision of the treaty will shortly come into operation. What sort of a business will it then be, if the local populations should, on every occasion, rush into disturbances and quarrels with the foreigners? I have heard, moreover, that there is a class of rude uninformed rustics and of ignorant people who, observing that the foreigner's language, dress and appearance differ from theirs, frequently follow them in crowds to look at them,—all shouting and laughing, and calling them, outlandish devils, or foreign devils, or barbarians. But the foreigners, on hearing such names, will be provoked and resort to blows, and both sides are sure to receive injuries; while I, so soon as a communication on a matter of the kind reaches this Intendancy, must have the offending parties brought before me, tried and punished. Such affairs are certain to prove instances of the tongue leading to trouble.

By me, native and foreign merchants and people are regarded in one and the same manner. And, now, fearing that our people may not be aware of the gravity of this matter, and may thus inadvertently fall into the net of the law, I feel it to be proper and urgent to issue a proclamation of instruction and command.

For this reason, I now address a proclamation to the military and the people of the districts subject to my authority, for their full information.

It is necessary that you should bear in mind that peaceful relations have now been established between Chinese and foreigners. When you observe that the foreigners differ from yourselves in clothing and appearance and deem that fit matter for laughter, you ignore the fact that with every change of region similar differences appear, and your conduct is assuredly contrary to the fundamental doctrine that you should treat others as you would be treated. From the issuing of this proclamation, let fathers and elder brethern warn sons and juniors and let masters of families warn their wives, daughters, servants and slaves that whenever they meet with foreigners they are allowed to name them nothing but foreigners, and must not call them by such names as, devil, outlandish devil, or barbarian. Should, on the other hand, any foreigner be guilty of an insult to or outrage on a Chinese, then, if the case be one of lesser gravity, let application be made to the Informing Officer who will report it to the Local Authorities for representation at this Intendancy; where the matter will be dealt with according to the Regulations. If the offence committed is grave and heinous, the parties concerned may deliver the foreigner who has so broken the peace to the Local Authorities for transmission to this Intendancy, in order that I may, in conjunction with the Consul of the country to which he belongs, subject him to trial and punishment. But they must be careful on no account to take it upon themselves to beat any such offender,—a course by which they will put their own cause on an unjust footing and bring on themselves the penalty of a too late repentance. Let all reverentially obey! Do not violate this special proclamation!

13th May, 1859.

Journal of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Shanghai, May 1859.

The Second Number issued by this Society since its establishment in October 1857, is now presented to the public. The papers will be found valuable as well as interesting to the Scientific and general inquirer, and the Table of Contents is satisfactory evidence that the object aimed at, as stated in the Preface to the first number, has been attained.

The Preface informs us that the Society at its birth was named "The Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society" its first offspring, in June 1858, therefore inherited its title, but having become connected, by affiliation, with the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, it has assumed the name of "The North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society," and its second production comes forth with that patronymic. We cannot better commend this work to the Literary and Scientific reader, or contributor, than by giving the "Contents" and a few extracts from the Preface.

Contents, Narrative of a visit to the Island of Formosa,—Notices of the character and writings of Meh tsï,—Chinese Bibliography,—On the Musical Notation of the Chinese,—Lecture on Japan,—On the Study of the Natural Sciences in Japan,—Memorandum on the present state of some of Magnetic Elements in China,—Notes on some new Species of birds found on the Island of Formosa,—Sailing Directions for the Yang-tszo Kiang, from Woosung to Hankow,—Thermometrical Observations, taken during a passage from Nagasaki to Shanghai,—Record of Occurrences in China.

"The contributions, since our last issue, warrant us in looking forward to a sphere of much interest and usefulness, in the future progress of our juvenile institution; and in making a selection from these for the number in hand, it has been our aim to give variety of subject, bearing in view especially questions touching on our present position in the east. Fortunately the range of our operations give ample scope to such diversity, and the rich field for literary, scientific and antiquarian enterprise, which current events are opening up to us, encourage the assurance, that the undertaking we have embarked in, is destined to secure results of no mean importance in the future.

"We refer with much satisfaction to the elaborate paper of Captain Ward on the navigation of the Yang-tsze Kiang, highly important in itself, as anticipating the openings to commerce in that direction,—interesting by comparison, as being probably the first scentific survey of a river which has been constantly navigated for upwards of two thousand years,—and of some value as confirming so far, the accuracy of the survey of the empire by European mathematicians at the commencement of the present dynasty.

"From Captain Shadwell's Magnetic statistics, we are taught the valuable aid which may accrue to that partially developed branch of science, by a steady course of careful observations in this hitherto secluded region.

"The article on Musical notation by the Rev. E. W. Syle, though brief, is an interresting addition to our knowledge,—by one who has studied the subject *con amore*,—of an art which has been cultivated by the Chinese from remote antiquity, and with regard to their theory of which, we are yet but very imperfectly acquainted.

"In the unexplored department of Chinese literature, the names of the Rev. Joseph Edkins and Dr. Macgowan are a sufficient guarantee of originality; and the respective contributions of those gentlemen, are calculated to throw light upon the state of letters in this peculiarly literary nation.

"Turning our attention from China to the islands on the east, we find every incident relating to the Japanese nation replete with instruction, and at the present peculiar juncture of our mutual relations, it is natural that information should be eagerly sought for. It is gratifying to us, to be able to contribute towards the dissemination of such information. Through the kindness of Dr. Williams, we now present our readers with a comprehensive epitome of Japanese affairs. While much may be gained from the works of Siebold, Thunberg, Titsingh, and other writers of the Dutch school, regarding byegone times, it is most important to have their statements confirmed or refuted, by an actual witness of the state of matters at the present day; and from his extensive sinological researches, perhaps no one is better qualified than Dr. W. to fulfil the task. The remarkable contrast between the conservative exclusiveness of the sons of Han, and thirst for knowledge recently displayed by the natives of Japan, is a study deserving the attention of the ethnologist. Much curious information bearing on this point, is given in the paper of Dr. Van Meerdervoort.

"The Island of Formosa has also furnished us with two valuable papers from the pen of R. Swinhoe, Esq. As this is comparatively unexplored ground, we trust the future will put us in possession of the means to satisfy the desire for further details, induced by Mr. Swinhoe's contributions.

"Much new information may be accumulated by navigators in these eastern seas, and we would respectfully remind those gentlemen who have the opportunity, that the object of our institution is to afford the means of circulating such information for the public benefit. In connexion with this, we would acknowledge the urbanity of Capt. Fedorovitch, in transmitting to us his meteorological observations, which is an initial step in the right direction."

(From the Saturday Review, March 19.)

THE GREAT NAPIER BALL.

Jenkins flourishes in the States as well as in the Mother Country, and polite society creates an appropriate kind of penny-a-lining in Washington as well as in London. On February 17th, a grand farewell ball was given to Lord and Lady Napier, which was in the highest style of magnificence, and which brought together all the wealth, celebrity, and fashion of the political capital of the Union. The *New York Herald* instructed its Jenkins to attend and report on the ceremony, and Jenkins showed himself equal to the occasion. "When the lights were fled, the banquet, &c., and the guests—you know the rest" (such is the suggestive and laconic phraseology of the writer)—Jenkins sat down in the early morning, and threw off three columns of enthusiasm. His description is not only very amusing, but it is worth studying, as it shows the manner in which the social differences of America and England tell even on the descriptions of balls. In England, Jenkins writes for the people who go to the balls, whereas his American counterpart writes for the great multitude of free but uninvited citizens. The consequence is, that he is much more minute—much more exciting—and much more free-spoken than would be thought decorous in a contributor to the *Morning Post*. But the Englishman is supported by the general prestige of a bloated aristocracy, and he writes as if he gloried in his vocation. The American, on the other hand, feels that, money apart, it is rather unworthy of a Republican to chronicle the follies or the splendours of society, and, through the whole of the description given in the *New York Herald*, the writer indulges in a gentle persiflage with regard to his vocation, and makes a continual protest that all his professional nonsense ought to be taken without prejudice to his being held in every way the equal of the President.

The ball was very splendid, and very crowded, and great preparations had been made; but as the *New York Herald* had, it appears, already printed *in extenso* "the correspondence" between the Committee and Lord Napier—or, in other words, had permitted the world to read the note of invitation sent to that nobleman and the answer he returned—Jenkins thinks he need not go more into the preliminaries than to state that the great quantity of tickets sold "necessitated a jam," to inform us that personally he bought a ticket, having failed to procure one gratis, and to set out about 250 names of the chief persons who had got the ball up. "And now," he exclaims, "we are supposed to be at Willard's, alighting in torrents of rain, terrible to crinoline, and not altogether the thing for patent leathers," by which light and pleasant touch in the narrative Jenkins let us know how appropriately he was dressed. But the great requisites of penny-a-lining must be attended to, and facetiousness must always be balanced by something serious and sublime. Accordingly we are told that the hotel to which in his patent leathers he "picked his way," may be likened to the British Constitution, "both having received so many additional alterations and amendments that but few traces of the originals remain." One of the additions to the hotel will not, we may hope, find its counterpart in the Constitution. For the ball-room was, we hear, 300 feet long and only 25 feet wide, and we are not aware that there is any part of the British constitution built in a manner so supremely inconvenient. However, on this auspicious evening all rivalries and jealousies were laid aside. Mr. Riggs' full-length portrait of Queen Victoria hung opposite to a portrait of Washington, and the flags of the two countries were "enwreathed together in loving embrace." Lady Napier, who was of course the great object of attraction, was placed with some of her female acquaintances on a raised dais, "which a patriotic lady assured us she did not think was republican." Possibly it was not; but however politically deplorable, it had the great advantage of being the only method by which Lady Napier could be made visible to a crowd assembled in a room shaped like a gigantic candle-box.

With regard to the company, Jenkins is alternately satirical and eulogistic; but he prudently reserves his satire for the collective mass, and his eulogy for individuals. On young ladies generally he is sharp, and even merciless. The typical specimen he adduces is the "Washington girl genuine," and he describes her as "a Sir Charles Coldstream in petticoats, who alternately scans the crowd through her eye-glass, and cuts them up for the delectation of her friends." And, in his terse way, he records what he discovered to be the staple conversation of the ladies around him. "Awful jam"—"Oh, good gracious!"—"No such thing as a pin," and other similar fragments of speech, resounded in his ears from every side. But he soon proceeds to get more personal, and then he is warm and freespoken in his praise. There is none of the reticence in speaking of individuals which is still a usage in England. New York readers will, he knows, like to have something definite and marked about individuals, and all he can do is to take care to say nothing that is not pleasant. Mrs. Conrad, we read, danced in the first quadrille *vis-à-vis* to the British Minister; and then follows a kind of fashionable *Hue-and-Cry* notice of that lady:—"Mrs. Conrad is the Louisianian widow who has made such a sensation in Washington this winter. Not strikingly beautiful, she is still handsome, and has that fascination which is the more dangerous from the impossibility of defining in what its particular attractions consist. Certain it is that the lady has excited the bile of the crinoline world here to a tremendous extent." On a moderate calculation, this description of the Napier Ball must have been read by a hundred thousand persons, and it is a great privilege for a lady to have a hundred thousand persons informed that Jenkins has found her dangerous. Sketches of many other belles succeed. "Mrs. Bass is a splendid specimen of a female." "Union-square sends us Mrs. Penniman, whose diamonds and splendid lace made several people turn green with jealousy." "Philadelphia contributes Miss Badger." "The gallant Mowry is dancing with Mrs. Senator Thompson, a superb beauty, superbly attired." "Mrs. Lieutenant Burnett, a splendid brunette, a credit to, and proud of, her native State—New York." And so through a long list, concluding with the observation, "You will see that the crinoline world came out strong." It may, perhaps, have been something analogous in the republican society of Athens to this description that made Pericles remark that the greatest success women could achieve was not to be talked of by men.

The bill of fare for the supper is given in a neat sort of frame-work of type, and shows that those who got to the supper-room soon enough were well off. Probably it was a great relief to the monotony of the evening, for "dancing was attended with considerable difficulty, and numerous dresses were so far injured that the fair owners were obliged to haul into occult corners to repair damages." Accordingly, directly the supper-room was thrown open "an immediate rush was made upon the viands." The thing was done liberally. "Hock and champagne wines of the best qualities were served during all night, and the amount of eatables and drinkables consumed must have been immense." After supper the ball was recommenced, "and so," concludes Jenkins, "it was kept up until the hour when this was dated." There is something almost touching in the picture which is presented to us by the thought of Jenkins composing under such dreary circumstances. Poor wretch! he had, to his great annoyance, been forced to pay for his ticket—he had splashed his patent boots—he had listened to the tedious conversation of the "crinoline world"—he had been for hours in an "awful jam"—he had been exposed to the dangerous attractions of Mrs. Conrad—he had tried to get back the price of his ticket out of the supper, and then, when all this gaiety and vexation and excitement was over, when all the "splendid specimens of females" had gone home to bed, Jenkins had to sit up writing in his Spartan, funny, brilliant style. Let us own that it is easier to criticise him than it would have been to rival him. After his fashion, he has done his work well. As he modestly observes, too much must not be expected. "It is impossible," he says, "to photograph such a scene, to reproduce or describe the lively conversation, the sparkling *bon mots*, the silver laugh of the ladies, or the gaiety and polish of the well-bred man of the world." Clearly it was impossible that this should be done; but, as the writer might have remembered for his consolation, it was not only impossible, but wholly unlooked for. Not even the most exorbitant reader in New York could seriously expect that Jenkins, sitting shivering in a great coat after a ball, would be in the least likely to "reproduce" (on paper) "the silver laugh of a lady."

(From the Saturday Review, March 26.)

THE COTTON LORDS, OR LEICESTER AND MANCHESTER MEASURE.

A case has just been heard before Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, which that judge, by no means addicted to emphatic language, stigmatized as "really one of the most painful cases which could come before the Court." The plaintiff was a Leicester cotton-winder and manufacturer, named Taylor—the defendant a Manchester agent of the name of Degetau. The plaintiff moved for an injunction against the defendant for forging his trade mark. The defence set up, and successfully, was that the trade mark and property alleged to be infringed was itself a fraud and forgery, and therefore not a thing cognizable by the law, nor one to protect which equity could interfere. For in law it seems to be a very proper rule that its protection cannot be invoked on behalf of what is itself a forgery. In other words, there is no property in a forgery—the law will not protect a monopoly of fraud. It was proved that Messrs. Taylor had acquired a great name for an article known as "Taylor's Persian Thread," the reels or spools of which contained, not only a specification of the number of twines or strands of which this choice and precious Oriental cord was composed, but of the actual number of yards which each reel or spool contained—100, 200, or 300. Nothing could seem to be more fair and honest; but it came out that on reels marked 300 yards at the express desire of Degetau, Taylor was in the habit of winding only 280, and sometimes only 250 yards—on those marked 100 yards, 75—and so on. Mr. Taylor actually boasted that it was only in some exceptional cases that he had perpetrated this fraud, and that he had for some years relinquished the practice; and it also appeared that his name had become precious and his reputation wide-spread, because he "had not gone into the practice of selling short lengths as long lengths."

Upon this remarkable plea the Vice-Chancellor seemed to think that the fair fame acquired by the proprietors of the Persian thread was rather an aggravation of the offence, and that, though compunction and tardy penitence in 1857 was a praiseworthy proof of a better mind, yet the transactions with Degetau for the three years previous in certain hundreds of dozens of "six-cord thread, 250 yards (300)"—as it was put in technical yet most intelligible language—was quite enough to debar Messrs. Taylor from the relief which they prayed from a Court of Equity. Moreover, it was ruled that once of this sort of thing would have been once too much. Hereupon Messrs. Taylor and the six-cord Persian thread quit Lincoln's Inn considerably damaged, and we dare say that a good many matrons will look with something more than suspicion at their cotton reels. The Vice-Chancellor is loth to believe that this practice is common among the great cotton lords, and he hints at the convenient facility with which an indictment of conspiracy might be restored to. But it must be borne in mind, unfortunately for the credit of the British manufacturer, that Messrs. Taylor are said to be rather model men than otherwise. They have a name for strict and scrupulous honesty, the inference being that they stand on a proud pedestal above their fellow-winders. If this is the green tree, we ask what sort of a faggot is the dry? If these are the honourable of the earth, who blazon their honest phylacteries on their spools, calling all the world's attention to their just measures, what are the crowd of publicans and sinners? Taylor and Co., being the Pharisees of Leicester, what are they who do not proclaim that they are not as other men?

A reel of cotton is a very small thing, and costs a penny, but it may be made the instrument of a gigantic imposition. The fraud we have described is something more than sixteen per cent. How far the same sort of thing infects other branches of Manchester industry is a very ugly, and, as the Vice-Chancellor observes, painful suspicion. The quantities sold, and therefore the dishonest profits made, are very large—50 gross, 250 gross, 600 dozen, and so on. Perhaps it will be said that this, after all, is a case of *caveat emptor*. A reel of cotton looks corpulent, and a measure of vast capacity; but in use, we all know it is nine-tenths wood and one-tenth cotton You can't expect to get all this beautiful six-cord Persian twine for a penny—the whole thing is conventional, and bought as well as sold for a sham and delusion. Something like this doctrine was established some years ago, in a case of selling plated gold for gold. Everybody knows that a gold chain can't be made for thirty shillings, and though you are told that it is gold, both vendor and purchaser must know that this is all nonsense. Mr. Taylor does not seem to have set up this plea, for he really did generally give good measure. It was only on Degetau's special request, and for the particular business of certain particular clients of Mr. Degetau that Messrs. Taylor called 250 300. It was only once that the young lady was frail, and then the result was a very little one.

The real question is that suggested by the Vice-Chancellor, whether this can be said of English traders generally—whether this is the characteristic of trade? Well, of course this must be a matter of experience and trial—an experience and trial which very few of us will be at the trouble of making. There is not, probably, a nation upon earth where more of implicit confidence in these matters goes on than among ourselves. Coals, meat, bread, butter, cheese, beer—is there a housekeeper among our readers who systematically, or who ever, weighs and measures these things? And yet Taylor *v.* Degetau compels some very tiresome suspicions. There are ugly rumours that Manchester goods do not always answer to the sample—that the outside yards of bales are not always scrupulously consistent with the inside of the package, and that in the foreign markets our name is rather that of Messrs Taylor not at their best estate. And then the off-hand, free-and-easy, matter-of-course style of the order:—"Send me 250 yards for 300 round the spool, and take care to make the wood thick enough to make it appear of the usual size." This certainly seems to imply that the practice of selling wood for cotton was not a bright invention of Mr. Degetau. Has any inquiring mind among our readers pondered on the peculiar character of his wine bottles, and the lengthening and ever-lenthening size of that conical intrusion at the bottom, and worked out this very simple problem in measure of capacity? Or has he ever bethought him how preternaturally thick is the crockery, and how elevated is the bottom of his jam pots and potted meat vessels—how thicker and thicker grows the glass, and how stouter and more substantial the earthenware of every conceivable article contained in these delusive potter's vessels? Scripture says something about the sin of a father giving serpents for fish, and stones for bread; but we dare say that many tradesmen sleep through these wholesome lessons, utterly disregarding their moral force and the Vice-Chancellor's denunciation of selling wood for cotton.

We know how intolerable life would become if we are to live in this vile atmosphere of suspicion. A suspicion which becomes the more intolerable when its subject-matter is a thing so contemptibly mean and small as a cotton reel or a pint pot. Very likely the suspicion is for the most part unfounded, but this nasty case goes a great deal further than we like to think. We dismiss from our minds with contempt Pope's definition of

> A tradesman meek, and much a liar.

We are glad to assume the tradesman's honesty; but still we have a vague uncomfortable feeling on the subject of the commercial mind. We know, from painful revelations, that the standard of commercial honour in the very highest ranks of trade is perilously low. But a vice in the hierarchy of commerce must spread through the whole body corporate of trade. Glasgow Banks and Royal British Banks, and Sir John Dean Paul and Colonel Waugh, are only typical men. What is—and we know that it is—in the counting-house must be in the shop. It has been proved over and over again that adulteration in manufactured articles and in goods of universal consumption is rather the rule than the exception; and now it seems that first-rate manufacturers have only of late been awakened to the dishonesty or impolicy of giving false measure. Of course it is perfectly intolerable to think of spending human life in verifying your butcher's and baker's weights, and in testing your brewer's and milkman's measures. It is better, we say in sheer despair, to be cheated than to waste existence in this way. We are glad enough to get rid of the suspicion by denying the possibility. It would be reckoned an unpardonable insult to Leicester or Manchester to hint that we are, if trade is to be sampled by this case, apparently relapsing into barbarism. But barbarism has its correctives for practices ominously akin to those of Messrs. Taylor and Degetau. A Persian baker is nailed by his ears to his own door-posts for a system of trade which we own ourselves unable to distinguish in morality from that of the proprietors of the famous Taylor's Persian thread. Persian thread might perhaps be most appropriately treated with Persian law.

Revenge.—By taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

To the Editor of the Hongkong Register.

U. S. Ship *Germantown*,
Hongkong, 26th *April*, 1859.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to furnish you with an extract of the report of Mr. Beardslee, master of this ship, descriptive of the Coral Reef, upon which the U. S. ship *Germantown* struck, on the 23d of March last, while beating along the South-east side of the islands, known under the general name of the Loochoo group.

The Reef is not down upon any chart that I know of, nor can I find any reference to it, in the very imperfect surveys or descriptions of these islands.

I am satisfied that many hidden dangers exist, which demand the utmost caution, when approaching or passing between any of these Islands, extending as far North as Van Dieman's Strait. I found also that many of these Islands are incorrectly laid down, on all the charts hitherto published.

Extract.

"From the shoalest spot found, viz: one fathom, the S.E. end of Kikai-Sima bore per compass E.N.E. distant 5½ miles—the S.W. point N. by E. ½ E. distant 10 miles, the highest terrace on the Island N.E. ¾ E. distant 6 or 7 miles—the northern point of the large island of Oho Sima N N.W. ½ W. distant about 16 miles. The reef extends in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, about one mile in length and half-a-mile wide. Two miles directly north of the centre of the reef, was found another shoal spot, with apparently a clear passage between it and the main reef.

"Off the S.W. and S.E. points of the island, reefs were seen from aloft, extending out from one to two miles.

"The tides here set very strong; ebb from E.N.E. to N.E., and flood W. to W.N.W. The strength of the tide was about two miles per hour, with an undertow of at least double that velocity, as observed while at anchor. At 1½ miles from the land, anchored in 25 fathoms water, bottom coral and shell. The S.E. point of the island bearing per compass S.E. by E. ½ E., and the S.W. point N ½ E soundings taken at about ⅔ ebb. From observations taken at the anchorage, I place the reef in Latitude 28.16 N. Long. 129.58 E. Variation 2. westerly."—Yours &c.,

Rich. L. Page,
Commander.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. XVII.
231—Maurice (Revd. F. D.) The Epistles of St. John.
367—Meredith (Owen) The Wanderer.
660—Guizot (F.) Memoirs of my own Time—2nd vol.
705—Walpole (Horace) The Last Journals of; Ed. by Doctor Doran—2 vols.
706—Broughton (Lord) Italy 1816 to 1854—2 vols.
707—Buckingham (Duke of) Memoirs of the Court of George IV.—2 vols.
708—Russell (Lord John) Life of Charles James Fox—1st vol.
1234—Veuillot (E.) La Cochin-chine et le Tonquin.
1847—The Romance and its Hero, by the Author of "Magdalen Stafford"—2 vols.
1848—Adam Bede, by George Eliot—3 vols.
2328—Rarey on Horse Taming.
2329—Behind the Scenes in Paris—2 vols.
2330—Roadside Sketches in the South of France.
2331—Campbell (Lord) Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.
Shanghae, 5th May, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 14	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	Hongkong	May 10	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 15	Cormorant [H M.	disp. bt		Wodehouse	Ningpo	.. 14		
.. 15	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Formosa	.. 4	Sugar	A. R. Tilby
.. 15	Shanghai	B. str.	760	Gribble	Hongkong*	.. 11	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P &O. Agent
.. 16	Podesta	Ha. bk	246	Angelbeck	do	Apr 28	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Princess Charlotte	Du. bg	266	Hille	Nagasaki	May 8	Coals, &c.	Dimler, Brothers & Co
.. 17	Sydney	B. bark	345	Grant	Amoy	.. 5	Sugar	Knoop & Co
.. 17	Elizabeth Ann	B. ship	562	Parsons	Swatow	.. 7	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 17	Nicoline	Ha. bk	462	Vallisen	Hongkong	.. 8	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Dennis Hill	B. bark	348	Atkin	Amoy	.. 7	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Windward	A. ship	812	Smith	Bangkok		Rice	Russell and Co
.. 18	Mephisto	Da. bg.	181	Anderson	Hongkong	May 1	Sundries	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 18	Elizabeth & Ann	B. bark	359	Blanch	Swatow	.. —	Sugar, &c.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 19	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	528	McCulloch	do	.. 7	Sugar	Turner and Co
.. 19	Marie	Fr. bk.	252	Thin	Hongkong	Apr 19	Sundries	Vaucher, Frères

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 14	Nora	B. schr	165	Williams	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 14	Neva	B. schr	90	Waller	Nagasaki	Re-expts	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 14	Johanne Kalkmann	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 15	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Silk & Su.	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 17	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 17	Conradine Lackmann	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Hkong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 17	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Fchau & Hkong	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 18	Livingston	B. ship	535	Prynn	Swatow	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 18	Wanderer	A. schr	175	King	(†)		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 18	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	———		Dent and Co
.. 19	Crest of the Wave	B. ship	776	Steele	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co

* With Mails. (†) To assist the *Vancouver* on shore.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Castilian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Chrysolite	May 7	B. ship	471	McClelland	Jas: Bowman and Co	Fuchau	cld 19th
Cicilie	Apr 23	Da. bk	340	Schmidt	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	To-day
Claro	Apr 23	B. bark	401	Sheen	A. Howard	Amoy	Early
Collingwood	Apr 23	B. brig	270	Spence	Dent and Co		
David Brown	May 3	A. ship	1715	Behm	Russell and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Atkin	Smith, Kennedy, and Co		
Eastern Star	Apr 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Elizabeth Ann	May 17	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Elizabeth & Ann	May 18	B. bark	359	Blanch	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Euphrates	Jan 15	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	401	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co.		
Henry Ellis	May 11	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Japan	Early
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Juno	May 7	Ha. bk	262	Tell	Harkort and Co		
Kate Kearney	May 7	B. bark	415	Gill	Lindsay and Co	Amoy	
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	May 3	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co	Amoy	Early
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk.	252	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Mary	May 5	Bre. bk	367	Frese	Order		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Mathilde	Apr 23	Da. sch	123	Claussen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Sydney	cld 20th
Menelus	Apr 29	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co	Swatow	cld 19th
Mephisto	May 18	Da. bg.	181	Anderson	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minnihaha	Apr 26	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co	Manila	cld 18th
Neville	May 3	B. ship	713	Kerr	Reiss & Co		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Indt.
Nicoline	May 17	Ha. bk	462	Vallesen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Orestes	May 4	Bre. bk	317	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Otto	May 3	Da. bk	280	Ahlmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Podesta	May 16	Ha. bk	246	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co		
Princess Charlotte	May 16	Du. bg	266	Hille	Dimler, Brothers and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		cld 17th
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Salacia	May 8	B. bark	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Sea Nymph	May 4	B. bark	463	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Shanghai	May 15	B. str.	760	Gribble	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	27th inst*
Spirit of the Deep	May 12	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Spirit of Trade	May 19	B. bark	528	McCulloch	Turner and Co.		
Sydney	May 1	B. bark	345	Grant	Knoop and Co		
Syrian	May 17	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Welcome	May 6	B. bark	587	Schwalky	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	
Windward	May 17	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co.		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
50 Merchant V'sls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cormorant	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	91	A. Wodehouse	200
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	Capt C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	Lieut W H Jones	80
Nimrod	H M dispt.-boat	6	..	..	Lieut R J Wynniatt	180
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C J Balfour	60
Plover (56)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut W H Rason	60
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J W Whitshed	60
Mississippi	U S steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.; and Stornoway, 16th March.
Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec.; Koh-i-noor, 2d Jany., (passed Anjer, April 16); Hersillia, 6th Feby.; Georgiana, 12th do.; Falcon, 19th March; and Queen of England, (passed Anjer, April 14).
Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do.
Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; and Challenger, 4th March. *Falmouth*—Phantom, 1st Feby.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan.; and Ballarat, —th March. *Shields*—Cleveland, 12th March.
Sunderland—Shan-tung, 26th Sept., (passed Anjer, March 13th); Chrysels, 18th March.
New York—Currituck (passed Anjer, March 27). *Philadelphia*—Sultan (passed Anjer, March 31).

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	10	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	5	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	23	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, (*direct*), HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
	Black Tea	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	......	......	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	......	......	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	......	......	13,867,497	13,102	1,618,829	3,971,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	......	......	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	750
1851-52,	......	......	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	......	......	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	531
1853-54,	......	......	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,603

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858,

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	......	......	852,393	......
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	......
CONTINENT,	......	......	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	......
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	......
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	......
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, (*direct*),

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do	429,255	......	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do	216,338	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,538
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	......
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do	520,480	285,595	806,075	481
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do	297,768	283,823	581,591	832

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	......	573,110	573,110	137:16	......	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	......	706,803	706,803	19:20	......	......
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	......	831,290	831,290	222:19	......	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..	......	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	......	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	......	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	......	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..	......	718,461	718,461	......	......	......
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..	......	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	......	......
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do..	......	590,442	590,442	......	......	......
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..	......	861,500	861,500	39.95	......	4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..	......	639,258	639,258	48:94	......	......
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	......	......
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..	......	820,555	820,555	20:40	......	4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..	......	750,380	750,380	......	......	......
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..	......	943,133	943,133	51:77	......	......
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..	......	791,400	791,400	171:52	......	10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..	......	739,903	739,903	23:15	......	......
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60	......	......
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	......	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do..	26,000	814,434	840,434	131:63	......	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do..	1,117	652,529	653,646	121:40	......	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *	......	296,323	296,323	......	......	......
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do..	......	597,810	597,810	......	......	......
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do..	132,171	680,272	812,143	7:97	......	......
May 4	Egeria	644	..do..	154,400	671,300	828,700	390:00	......	6,850
.. 4	Arthur	554	Boston	114,197	238,282	352,479	......	......	650

* *Viâ* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1858, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES (*direct*).

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	......	......	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	......	......	294,609
Cleared	Kate	340	Auckland	55,600	......	55,600

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do....*viâ* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do....*viâ* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,502
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do	1,947
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	700	do	2,190
May 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,318

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